# ENGLAND WATCHING RUSSIA

BRITISH DISTRUST UNABATED. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA STUL UNPLEASANT—THE BRITISH CABINET DE-LIBERATING CAUTIOUSLY-THE BRITISH GRIEV-ANCES IN REGARD TO TURKEY AND AFGHANIS-

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Oct. 26 .- Once more the week closes anxiously; with little or no improvement on the financial side, and with the political prospect distinetly worse than it was last Saturday. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday. It is ominous that the secret of its deliberations is so much better kept than usual that the leading articles in to-day's papers show few or no traces of "inspiration." The business must be very grave which does not ad ait of such hints being given as commonly reward the useful servility of Ministerial organ. There are times when there is nothing to reveal, but this is not one of them. The one thing clearly understood is that the English Government look with suspicion and alarm upon what they consider the failure of Rus sia to carry out her obligations, under the Treaty of Berlin. Pressing as the Afghan business is, it is believed that the topic most seriously discussed yesterday was not the "manlence" of Shere Ali or the rash incompetence of Lord Lytton, but the encroachment of Russia in European Turkey. Since Lord Beaconstield chooses to regard them as encroachments, he has to decide how they shall be resisted. If any decision was come to yesterday in Council, it is hidden. Diplomacy is once more busily at work, but by what means it hopes to conciliate the hostile pretensions of England and Russia nobody professes to know. "It is no little proof of the peaceful disposition of the present age, marks the lead ng organ, "that matters should have gone as far as they have without leading to a downright rupture." That is strong language. What can the matters be which have already brought the two Powers once more so close to a cellision?

One of the chief members of the Cabinet, Sir Stafford Northcore, had made half a dozen long speeches just before the Cabinet met, and you might hope for a hint of the real trouble from him. But nothing can be made out of all his talk. At one time he appeals to the Sultan, as if it were the Sultan who was behindhand with the treaty duties. At another, he assaiis Russia, or warns her in a schoolmaster tone, but vaguely, and with no exact specification of the wrongtul acts she has committed. You must look to the Ministerial press and what is going on between Turkey and Russia for an explanation; and, first of all, to the continued presence of Russian troops in Turkey. No doubt there are Russian troops on Turkish soil, and what worries the English is that they have a right to be there. The Treaty of Berlin tixed the time within which they should withdraw from Bulgaria and Eastern Romelia, but there was, it appears, a "lamentable oversight" with reference to other parts of Turkey, the neighborhood of Constantinople especially. And the "Jingo" is now growling because the Russians do not perform an

But she is new, it appears, demanding guarantees. That she has a right to den and them is not disputed, but the demand, none the less, constitutes another grievance in English eyes, because it supplies Russia with an excuse for keeping her troops It is alleged, further, that Russia does nothing to

facilitate the work of the European Commissioners, who were to organize Tasterr Roumelia. Here the complaints get bazier than ever. The Commission has been appointed, but has been dilatory in its work, which by the treaty must be completed before November 3. The Sultan ought to have appointed a Governor-General for that province, and the Commission ought to have defined his powers, and devised the other necessary machinery for the administration of Roumelia. They have both neglected to perform these indispensable preliminary duties, and Russia is held responsible for their neglect ;-on what pretext cannot be made out, unless one lurks under the general allegation that Russia "plotting' to re-cement that union between Bulgaria and Lord Beaconfield's cantling, Eastern Roumelia, which the Treaty of Berlin tore asunder. Tuese are the main points of the indictment : but it is complained, also, that Russia does not make as nruch haste as she ought to in concluding that treaty with the Porte which is to replace the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, so far as the latter was not superseded by the Treaty of Berlin. This would remove, it is argued, all excuse for the presence of Russian troops, except in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumcha, where, under the Berlin agreement itself, she is entitled to keep 50,000 till next May. It is assumed that this delay is the fault of Russia and of Russia only; the Turk being notoriously the most prompt of mankind; above all in his diplomatic dealings when the bargain is going against him.

I can see little or nothing in this catalogue of grievances beyond incurable suspicion of Russia, one point excepted. It is not to be supposed that Russia will execute those provisions of the Treaty of Berlin most unpalatable to her, with more rapidity or zeal than she is strictly obliged by the Treaty to show. The Englishman has found out that the Treaty is less stringent than he thought, and he is trying to put a kind of pressure on the Muscovite for which no warrant can be found in the instrument itself. That is Lord Beaconsfield's way of meeting the discontent existing in England-and among his own supporters most of ail-with the practical working of the treaty he claimed as a triumph. And there is one reason which goes deeper than this: Russian relations with Afghanistan, Nobody knows what they are, but nobody doubts that they are mischievous. In the absence of better evidence, the statements of the Russian press are eagerly quoted, and if you believe all the Moscow and St. Petersburg journals print you might come to the conclusion that Russian reinforcements were already on the road to Cabul. The tone of the Russian press is certainly not friendly to England-why should it be? But nothing is plainer than that the Golos and Buski Mir, and The St. Petersburg Gazette itself, are deliberately "drawing" their English contemporaries. They see with delight the anxiety which the Russian mission has caused, and they take a malicious pleasure in publishing ail sorts of rumors and all sorts of taunts and vague menaces by which the disquiet of English writers avowedly hostile to Russia may be increased.

In England itself, meantime, the discussion about Afghanistan is more serious, and facts are slowly coming out. Lord Lawrence has published two more letters arguing against both the expediency and justice of the contemplated attack. The Liberal journals, some of which went astray for a day or two, are bravely following his lead. remarkable of all, The Times has published a letter from its correspondent with the Chamberlain mission full of admissions which are fatal to the case Lord Lytton has all along been trying to make out. He admits that Lord Lytton's envoy, Nowah Hussein Khan, was " well and honorably received ' by Shere Ali; that there is nothing in his report like a curt refusal to receive the mission, though it is evident from them that "an early invitation" was hardly to be expected. He admits that Sir Neville Chamberlain was compelled to send forward Major Cavagnari by orders from Lord Lytton against his own judgment. The story so strongly circulated of the "insult" to this envoy is once more and forever disposed of. Major Cavagnari himself " speaks in the highest terms of the gentlemanly conduct and bearing of Faiz Muhamoud Khan "-the officer of Shere Ali with whom the parley went on. He distinctly proposed to the English envoy to wait till further orders could be got from Cabul, which was refused. When Major mission, Faiz Muhamoud replied, with some warmth,
"that it was not like friendship to buy over the
Ameer's subjects to disobey his orders, and allow

Ameer's subjects to disobey his orders, and allow

strangers to enter the pass-alluding to the Khy-beer's bargain with the Englishmen." Upon which the Viceroy's officer thought it time to end the interview. Hardly less remarkable are the admissions in an article on the same page that the present complications have undoubtedly been brought about by a radically faulty Afghan policy-a policy which was a departure from that adhered to by Lord Lytton's six immediate predecessors-and that so far from there being any need of haste in sending a mission just now, it is known that " for three years and more Russian officers have been honored guests in Cabul." Every scrap of fresh evidence, I repeat, aids strength to the belief that the crisis has been wilfully precipitated to serve some purpose of Lord Beaconsfield, and promote the development of what be delights to call an "Imperial" policy. G. W. S.

#### THE CHAMBERLAIN INDICTMENT. HE WILL VOLUNTALILY GO TO MEET IT.

HIS EXPLANATIONS OF THE MOTIVES FOR THE

ACTION AGAINST HIM. A reporter of The Tribune yesterday called upon ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain to speak with him relative to the indictment said to have been found against him in Columbia, S. C. This indictment, it is tated, charges Mr. Chamberlain, who was in 1870 Attorney General of the State of South Carolina, Financial Agent H. H. Kimpton, ex-Controller John L. Nearle and ex-Land Commissioner C. P. Lesde, with having swindled the State in their capacity as Land Commis-

" Mr. Chamberlain," asked the reporter, "have you reserved any official notification of an indistment said to have been found against yourself and others at Comm-

bin on Wednesday last !"
"I have no knowledge," the ex-Governor responded " respecting the fact of an indictment having been found against me excepting what I have seen in special dispatches to Democratic newspapers. I was in Washingon yesterday on business in the Supreme Court, and read the announcement in The Post of that city. This was my first intimation of any purpose to bring an inbetment account me at this particular time. But if it is true - nd I have no reason to doubt it-tout an todictment has been found against me for alleged frauds a connection with the Land Commission in 1870, it is surply a revival of one of the most threadbale of the parges which have been repeated against me for eight years. There are no facts-there can be no tacts-which apport any charge of fraud against me, either in the Land Commission or any other matter in South Carolina. What some degraded villain, willing to commit perjury to save hieself from punishment, may have sworn to efore the Grand Jury, I oo not know. If a small fracion of the information which has reached me since I left South Carolina is (rue, their so-ca) led investigations there have been principally from the start a bunt for some ground for an indictment against me. They have had full knowledge of multi-rs connected with the Land Commission since 1872. Why have they wanted until now to proceed against me ? It will be found that this indic ment rests olely on the word of men whom everybody knows to be the precise charge is in this indictment, but what I have stricted in the Treaty of Berlin, but was not.

Then there is the indemnity: Turkey agreed by the San Stefano Treaty to pay some \$200,000,000, and this obligation was left uncancelled at Berlin, where it was thought sufficient to exact a pledge from Russia that her claim should not be deemed to have priority over the claims of other creditors.

Strictments of the most shameless lines, who have been madium and for this purpose. When I know the exact facts which are embodled in the indicators of any thind is a thin there are no forms, closely any possible ground for a criminal indetment against me."

What is your opinion as to the most shameless lines, who have been madium and for this purpose. When I know the exact facts which are embodled in the indicators of any thind is a thin there are no forms, closely one of the large of the most shameless lines, who have been madium and for this purpose. When I know the exact facts which are embodled in the indicators. I can speak more specifically recarding the se facts. At present the most is called the care of the most shameless lines, who have been madium and for this purpose.

always been in the names of proceeds on as to be of no vaine to their creditors, who employed me to secure what justice I may be able to secure for them in the United States Courts. The appointment of a receiver of the South Carolina Radroad was a heavy blow to many men who ar infinential in public affairs in south Carolina. I was obliged to criticist their management of this company in the argument refore finige Bond at Bultimore in September, and I have been repeatedly informed that my processional efforts there had liven great offence to these people. I a so know that the m wspapers of the State have recently been calling for very finite time in Boston and standarding our set people in tail mere."

"How so you propose to meet this industment?"

"As an honest men should, by going vocuntarily to Columbia and standard my set the oldwing dispatch to the Alternacy this morning sent the oldwing dispatch to the Alternacy the morning sent the oldwing dispatch to the Alternacy the morning sent the oldwing dispatch to the Alternacy the morning sent the oldwing dispatch to the Alternacy the morning sent the oldwing dispatch to

the Attorney-General of South Ca olina :

has been found against me, I shall voluntarily app rto meet it. I respect u ly ask to be into med when the State wil the reasy for trial, and whether any bond for my appearance is desired. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 346 Broadway.

"Canyon rely upon a fair trial?"
"I den't know. Those was sen to be best informed about it say I cannot. However that may be, it will make no difference with my action or my duy. It I do not have a fair trial, my friends and the country will see not know it. I have arrays tried to do my duty without fluching, and while my commissions have it in to it nower to choose me and my family and friends temporary wrong and suffering, they cannot diagrace the or came me to regret the part I have borne in pushe affairs in South Caronna."

# THE PARDON OF DOYLE.

THE TERBUNE published last week a correspondence between Governor Robinson and Dr. Prime concerning the recent pardon of Doyle. The Covernor has made the following reply to Dr. Prime's second letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Oct. 56, 1878.

Albant, Oct. 36, 1878.)

The Res. it. I. Prime:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 25th first, to the Governor Sir Ceaved this morning. In reply he desires me to say that the propriety of Doyle's parson is no longer a surject of discussion. You concede its instice on the facts as cert field to the Governor. In alleging that the certificate of the Excise Commissioner was either forced or false, you make a serious charge against that officer. Of necessity the Governor must largely depend on such official communications, and the law provides severe paints must for their forcety or falsity. If the Commissioner under his scal of office has certified falsety, he neserves removal and indictment. It parties have presented a forgest certificate, they have committed felony. If you, or any other reputable citized, believes this has been done, it is proper that you present charges against the guilty party to the Governor and the grand jury. But north the certificate is proved talse by competent evidence, the law compets the Governor to recognize its yaddity. Yours respect unity. nce, the law compension of the law compensio

#### GOVERNOR HAMPTON THROWN FROM A MULE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. S .- Governor Hampton, with some friends, was hunting deer near Columbia yesterday afternoon, when the mule he was riding became frightened, and, the bridle breaking, the Governor leaped from the saddle, sustaining severe in-juries in his fall. His right leg is broken in two places below the knee, the bones protruding, and the ankle is badly hurt. He was orougut to Columbia ate last night, and his injuries will probably keep him confined to his bed for a long time. He is doing

A FALSE ALARM IN THE BOWERY. It was noticed by people in the Bowery. ear Hester-st., yesterday morning, that the earth about that the pillar was out of line. As this pillar, which is in front of No. 86 Bowery, was planted on the side of an old well, which, tradition says was fed by a living spring; it was thoused that the supposed spring would underwine the found ition. The railroad officials had not noticed the threated do it by the glarmed observers. A gang of men was abouce set at work with pics and shovel to investigate. The earth under the pavement was found inflitrated with water, and of the consistency of quicks and. A few minutes of rapid digring showed that the foundation masonry of the pillar was not afficied. Further search revealed a rent Croton service pipe as the source of the water. The owner of the property at this placed echares that there is contained danger from the old spring, over which the pillar is placed, and that the ground is kept in a quagmire state so much that he is unable to keep the pavement level in front of his store.

RUSTIC POLITENESS.—Podestif. the foundation of a pillar of the New-York Elevated Rail-

RUSTIC POLITENESS .- Pedestrian (to Rustie):

### PARISIAN SOCIETY.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION SEASON. THE GRAND BALL GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AT VERSAILLES-DETAILS OF THE MISHAPS THEREAT-GRAVE DISCOMFORTS-MACMAHON'S

MOODS-A BALL AT THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S. [FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, Oct. 25 .- The Exhibition season has closed in stormy and dismal weather, unusual in Paris in the St. Martin's Summer; and in a ball at Versailles which is well called the Reischoffen of French festivity. Those who have witnessed it will better understand the utter defeat of the armies of the Third Napoleon in 1870. Two days before it took place General Rivières went to see, at the Elysée, the President of the Republic about War Office business. He found him in gleeful spirits. The Marshal told the General that the ball would astonish the world by its spiendor, and put the Parisians in the best humer with him. It would be entirely paid for out of his own pocket, and organized by none but military men. No civilian was to have a hand in it, the Marshal, tapping his visitor on the shoulder as he spoke, assured him. The ball came off on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Like O'Rourke's noble feast,

"It will no'er be lorget By those who were there and by those who were not." But it will be remembered in a manner not creditable to those who presided at it. Yesterday afternoon General Rivières had again War Office business to transact with the Marshal. He found the gallant old warrior weeping and sobbing. MacMahon is a veteran of the temperament that becomes a soldier. He is fond of his gun and of his dog; hardy and simple in his manner of life. But he does not know how to bear reverses with a stiff lip. He wept at Chalons when he met there the Emperor Napoleon after the disaster of Reischoffen. He wept, also, when, on his return from captivity in Germany, Thiers rehabilited him by giving him command of the Army of Paris. He also bathed in tears the hands of the then President, as he kissed then, like a French child who had been in disgrace for a badly learned lesson and unexpectedly lorgives. The fountains near his eyes again overflowed on Thursday, when he read in the papers the hard things said about the bail. "I should not," he subbed out in the course of his broken dialogue with his visitor, "have invited the whole universe to Versailles if I had anticipated what was going to nappen. Versatiles, I ought to have remembered, is an unincky place for France."

"You should not talk that way, Marshal," replied, with the readiness of a courtier, the General, "We owe to Versailles the honor and the happiness of having you for President of our Republic."

"No matter," pursued MacMahon, "Versailles is an unluesy place. It's an accursed town. The Maréchale and I thought to break, the other night. the evil spell (le gaignon) which hangs over it. We wanted to have our pacific revenge on the Germans, who proclaimed William their Emperor there. Bismarck's spics divined our intention and scented from afar our coming misfortune. They will roast us with their sareasms. I am told that in Pans every one calls our ball a second Reschoffen, I have half a mind to feign illness and not to go to-night to Wadding tou's ball. How can I look the foreigners there in the face after what nappened on Tuesday at the ball? Curse the ball."

General Rivières, whom you are not to confound with General Seré de Rivière, nephew of the discoverer of the Venus of Milo, scarcety believed his eyes when he saw the Marshal last night enter the brilliant salous at the Foreign Office with the Princess of Wales beside him and talking to her with the utmost cheerfulness. While away with the Maréchale and the ex-husband of the ex-Queen of Sparn, and appeared to be expressed to me his pieasure and surpris at seeing his old companion in arms so Jocose and joyous, I said to him, "Blessed is the Irish Celt, for he is easily comforted." Certainly, the clasticity which the Marshal displayed is an enviable quality. It enabled him when he came back from Germany seven years ago, utterly crushed and humiliated, to take a new departure, which ended in his turning one of greatest men of ins time out of the Presidency, and, in the character of a saviour of society, slipping

At the ball at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the Versailles tête was the universal topic of conversabe to say, had been invited to it by the Duke and Duchess of Magenta, and had attempted to get in to see it. Each had congramlated the other on having escaped without broken had a tempted to get in to the reserver of the Matual Reself Savings Rank.

A harving the see him when he was by the large of the Matual Reself Savings Rank.

A harving the see him when he was by the second year. He was graduated at the second year. see it. Each had congratulated the other on having A bany Law School in 1867, and sin burt. Madame Christopherson, the pretty young wite of the Norwegian Executive Commissioner at the Exhibition, was taken out of the Galerie des Glaces in a faint, and the corsage of her bail dress and her stays were cut open with a penkuife. M. de Portalis received contusions in the face which have left him in the condition of a defeated boxer. A cousin of the Duchesse Décazes lost a paletot which he purchased a few days previously in the Exhibition for \$1,400. It was fined with far, and through the interest of the Russian Commissioner he had obtained it cheap. Three ladies' earrings, in a scuille for precedence in the line, were torn out of their ears. Fourteen carriages were broken into fragments in the Coord'Honneur, where the horses got frightened, and attempting to run away, became entangled in a labyrinth of equipaces. The names of divers great personages are mentioned in this evening's papers as being land up with pleurisy, bronchitis and inflamed lungs, all in consequence of the bad organization at this ball. Gentlemen were boxed in the noses by exasperated ladies whom they had attempted to shove aside, and ladies were literally "wigged" by gentlemen. Chignons which cought in the buttons of coats and the epaulettes of uniforms were torn away, and with them the flowers, diamonds and other ornaments which adorned the labse hair. line, were torn out of their ears. Fourteen car-

other ornaments which adorned the false hair. Frenchmen used to enjoy, in former times, a repu tation for mathematical genius. If it was deserved the present generation is a degenerate one. None of the Marshai's mustary engineers who were engaged by him to make preparations for the ball kept in mind the mathematical trusm that the whole is greater than a part. The rooms they tarew open to the 15,000 persons who were invited are scarcely large enough to hold 6,000. One set of stairs only was apportioned to the ordinary guests, and it was not the widest in the palace. It is known as the "marble staircase," and leads from the left corner of the Court of Honor to what were, before the Revolution, the Queen's apartments. The approach to it from the Court is a zigzag vestibule, of fair enough proportions, but much too narrow for a crowd to pass through with anything like convenience. None of the saloons on the ground floor were thrown open. For the 15,000 there were the Galerie des Glaces, the rooms com sanding a view of the Swiss lake, i. c., the Peace Salon, the Queen's saloon, the Queen's bedroom, the Guard's Hall, the King's bedroom, and Council Chamber with the Salon du Sucre, in which a buffet was laid out. None of the private stairs were utilized. On the north side of the Galerie des

Of the horrors of the Court of Honor I have a word to say. Carriages entered five abreast by the wide gate in which the Avenue de Paris ends, and all

of the Palace where the marble staircase stands. Horses got frightened by the noise of the fireworks in the gardens and the flashing of electric lights. The line before the door by which the 15,000 were instructed to enter was a triangular one with a wide base. Conceive what the pressure was open those in the apex of the angle, who could not stir a foot in ten minutes. When a tide of humanity began to ebb backward, their state was nothing short of appailing. I shall never forget the screams of ladies, the roughness of the gentlemen (should they be so denominated?) the faces black from asphyxia, the cloaks and tippets torn from shoulders, the lamentations for lost jewels, for which it was impossible to search, the squeeze being too great for any one to stoop; and in the gray dawn of a cold, windy October morning, the weeping in the court of bare-shouldered belles, who cried in vain for the muffling they had deposited, and were, when they wanted to go back to Paris, usable to find. Out of pity to them, Vicomte de Taulay, a member of the Marshal's military household, caused the wraps left in the cloak room to be thrown in a heap in the Court of Honor, and sent word to the saivering ladies and their cavaliers to take what muffling they wanted from it. Baroness Vigier, who came in a auxirious mantle of silver skin, carried away an old paletot. She was unable to find her sumptions garment, and has not since discovered it in the bundles of overclotaing carted from Versailles in wagons to the Elysée to be claimed there. ladies, the roughness of the gentlemen (should they ons to the Elysee to be claimed there.

Madame la Marécuale, while all these horrors were going forward, was in the north wing of the Palace with a small clique of princely guests. She knew nothing about the disgraceful state of things in the south wing. At 5 in the morning she started in a carriage, which was drawn up for her at the chayel door, for the Elysée, and thence proceeded to Orleans, to be present at the funeral of her devoted friend, the late Bishop of Orleans, I thought she looked fatigued and out of sorts at M. Waddington's ball. There, again, there was a separate chamber for the royal personages who accepted invitations from M. and Madame Waddington. The princes and princesses were taken out like phenomena at a fair, and made to dance in a quadrille of honor. They were then brought back to their reserved saloon or, as Count Foucher de Careil sarcastically named it, their menagerie, through the door of which less privileged mortaly peoped at them. The Princess of Wales was talked to by President MacMainon, he being the talked to by President MacMainon, he speech is thick and marticulate, and she is deaf. Princess Eugende of Sweden, her sister-in-law, is a romping good-natured creature, very fond of fun, and carng little for state. I think she is the talkest young woman in Europe, Her coust, the Crown Prince of Sweden, a nice gentlemanly you h, six feet two in beight, did not overlower her in the quadrille—au confraire. The Princess of Wales was in light blue, and wore a profusion of diamonds. The future Queen of Denmark was in a toilet of the same shot, trimmed with silver lace, pearls and blush rosss. As for Don Francisco d'Assises, ne has not a word of conversation for any one. His whole spituana Railroad apparticularly. It is quite comical to see now he dying putic he seen menageric, through the door of which less privileged up his dignity. It is quite conical to see now he pushes numself before the Prince of Wales, who does not dispute the precedence he takes as ex-hus band of the ex-Queen Labella.

#### DISSIPATION AND SUICIDE,

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LAWYER. THE SON OF WILLIAM F. ALDRICH TAKES POISON WHILE HIS PATHER IS LYING VERY HLL IN THE

Coroner Ellinger was aroused at an early hour yesterdey morning by a messenger, who said that Edward K. Addreb, a young lawyer, doing business at No. 71 Broadway, had taken his own life by poison at in residence, No. 43 West Twenty-second-st. A brother Thursday night and went to his room as usual. About 11 o'clock a member of the family found him in his room unconscious and apparently died within a short time after the discovery, without reand containing onium, was found sear him in the highest spirits. General Rivrères The brother said that the chief cause of young Aldrich's

hat he would to have or mind, or produce such a state of mind.

The factor of the suiceded vision gravity iff of gastric tee, in the same house, and as the family feeded that he shock of the news would prove fatal to him, per-Edward K. Adrich, at No. 71 Broadway. He was a want of the a discretione and of large rame. In minutes we was agreeable, it disent conversations list and of convivial habits. He is described by those who knew him, we sather disappetes in its motio of living. He was not a close student, not very strict in his devotion to his protession. In both ics he was flequidient, but, be ing an addent frond of Lawrence R. Jerome, he devoted almost to his cause in the recent canvass. Atthough he was formerly fond of strink, he had been abstemnous of late years. During the campaign, however, his friends had reasons to fear that he was relaishing into his old ways. A friend of the facility sold yesterday: "His mot et is now on the way to this city from Europe, and will reach here to tind her sen dead and her misband probably dylar," Mr. Aldrich was unmarried, and shill his on such property. The body was taken last thich will reach here to find her son dead and her missand ordeably dylar." Mr. Aldreb was unmarried, and did not ows, annot property. The body was taken last night to Palmyra, where it will be buried in a few days, as soon as friends of the family can arrive. The mother of the dead man is expected on the steamer City of Montreal, which is due on November 15.

#### A BOOKKEEPER SHOOTS HIMSELF. DESPAIR FOLLOWING INTEMPERANCE AND DISAP-POINTED LOVE.

Victor D. C. Butler, a bookkeeper for many years in the employ of Havward & Co., paper manufac urers, at No. 174 Fulton-st., committed suicide last night at his boarding-house, No. 201 Seventh-Mr. Butler, who was forty-two years of age, had acquired habits of intemperance, in conse quence of which he was, some years ago, di-vorced from his wife. Alone, he drank barder vorced from his wife. Alone, he drank barder it an ever and grew worrs. When under the influence of drank he requently threatened to take his own life as a short on out of all his troubes. Last August he four board in the family of alr. Clarke, at No. 201 Seventhave. It is said by the police that he fell in love with Miss Lanisa Clark, his handon's young daughter, and asked her to marry bun. Her father did not approve of the match, and Rutler, returning home year-riday after a prolonged debanch, complained ditterly of his hard sate, one or twice during the aitermoon he made an ineffect upon the bed in his room, he drew on old-fashioned deranger pixel from his pocket, and exclausing: "Has it all attempt to take the posterior and attempt to take an apon the bed in his room, he drew an old-fashioned derronger pistol from his posteri, and exclauming: "Has it come to this, Louiss; God forgive," to the young lady who was present with her two sisters, pointed it at his work to open and bred. The builet penetrated his brain range the unfortunate man expired in a few minutes. The and the unfortunate man expired in a few minutes. The analy were reticent last night as to his love affair, re-fusing to substantiate the story told by the police. Mr. Butler, it is said, was the son of wealthy parents who live in Hardord, Conn. He leaves several calldren grown up to manhood.

# ETELKA GERSTER AT BEHEARSAL.

SINGING "SONNAMBULA" AT THE ACADEMY-A NEW BALLET IN PREPARATION,

Madame Etelka Gerster, the prima donna of Mr. Mapleson's troupe, whose long-continued indisposition has caused no little disappointment to operacoers, was at the Academy of Music Thursday, for the purpose of rehearing, for the first time, " La Sonnam-bula," in which she will appear next Monday evening, without fail." It was the intention of Mr Mapleson to have her sing last evening; but on Friday of last week, when a rehearsal for the prima donna was contem plated, her physician said that she would very probably faint at the close of the opera if she undertook to sing on the following Friday, and would be liable to break down from physical exhaustion at any time during the season. So Mr. Mapleson, with great reluctance, conscuted to a further postponement of her appearance notil Monday. Mme. Etelka Gerster. Mme. Robiati, and Signors Cam-

panini, Foli and Arditi were in the large room in the rear of the artists' boxes busily engaged in renearsing" La Sondambula." The scene was some what striking. Arditi's short, stubby body and shining bald head could be seen at an upright piano. On his right, looking over the score, sat Mme. Gerster. She was dressed in a black silk, with lace at the throat and wrists, and wore a dark hat on which lay a brown feather. Her fuce showed some signs of her recent illas, but the sprightliness of her manner as she chatted made, without order of any kind, for the corner with her companion, and the power which she showed

in the trios with Campanini and Mme. Robiati, indicated that her sickness had not affected her at all seriously In fact, her friends affirmed that her long rest had left her even in better voice than she was in when in Eng-Mme. Gerster is of medium height, has a well-rounded

figure, and a face full of expression. Her dark-prower hair was pushed back from a face the upper part of which is somewhat broad, but which in general is well-formed. Her eyes are large and dark. On the left of Signor Arditl sat Mine. Robeati. Campanian seemed entirely independent of the presenter. Who sat near by, and kept muttering over the it lian about four words shead of the singers: and during the rehearsal the tenor walked about, gestienlating widly, or leaned upon the plane, and, i agains himself behind the footlights, east love's glances at the prima dones, who repaid in mixind. At one time a trio with chorus was sung, and the singers ent-red into the music with an abitassian that delighted Signor Ardit. As may be suipposed, Arditt had lis hands full while playing the orchestral part, singing the chorus, and criticisms the singers. Campanini walked nervously about, and offtimes Ardit would hok around for him in vaio, when suddenly his voice would ring through the certifier, always in time. Mine. Gerster seemed to master the difficulties of the score with ease, taking peculiar delight in the cadenzas and braviers passages, which she would sing again and again until they satisfied both herseif and Signor Ardit. Etelka Gerster was born in Kasa, the capital of Unper Hungary, in 1867. In 1872 sine entered the Conservatory at VI una, and made such rapid progress that she was soon offered an opportunity to sing in the preferred to walt until she could make her first appearance in Lutian opera. An opportunity soon arrived, in it is 1875 sine appearance in the pretty of the part. After appearing in Marseilles, she neet Verd, who consurance her and advised her to study. In Geneva sine sang "Sonnambola" fourties, when sung the part of Ophelia in Thomas's "Hamblet," and re elved the compliments of the composer for her rendering of the part. After appearing in Marseilles, she neet Verd, who consurance her and advised her to study. In Geneva she sang "Sonnambola" fourties and Hungarian.

On the stage of the Academy figure, and a face ful of expression. Her dark-prows hair was pushed back from a face the upper part of which

On the stage of the Academy was a some what different sight from that in the gallery room. An augmented builet was rehenrishe a piece of halt an hour's length, called "The Butterfless," which is intended to supplement the shorter operas like "Lucia di Lemmermoor." It is likely that "Lucia" and the ballet will be given next Wednesday evening. It the foreground was a loneso are fiddler who furnished the time for the dancers. A single gen-jet made the groom more apparent. Althours it was evident to a casual observer that the releasal was not "full dress," the evolutions of the dancers seemed to give their leader satis action. On the stage was a man wrapped in an overceat, and wearing a tail hat and heavy boots, who occasionally tried to teach the short skirted fairies some peculiar steps. His appearance was very indicrous when he was engaged in these efforts.

AN ODOROUS SUBURB.

THE VERY HOME OF SMELLS. HOW THE AIR IS POLLUTED BY THE HOG BUTCHERY AND OTHER STENCH-GENERATORS ON THE NEW-ARK MEADOWS-WITY THE PROPIE ON JERSEY

CITY HEIGHTS SHUT THEIR WINDOWS WHEN THE

WIND IS IN THE WEST. When the east-bound traveller by the Pennsylvanta Railroad approaches the banks of the raging Hackensack, all his senses are saluted with evidences of mortality. He hears the long, multitudiceus wail of dying pork; he sees white, shring files of de-ceased swine, which have been bled to death, scalded, shaved, disembowelled and hang up by the gambre's in special careass cars at the rate of four or five a minute, and he smells a great deal which leads him to suspect that he is in the neighbor mood of energetic decomposition. It is the hog department of the abattor which he is passing, and which occupies the long brown building near the west end o

a nearer approach to absolute clean; ness in methods of killing and dressing than is reached in some kindred establishments. But at its best a mass con-vention of dozened hegs is observed with least discom-fort from the windward side. And then there is a lard bureau, and a un versal "fat-meltery" connected with the hog department, where swine which have died on the lourney from the West, and other animal remains which contain possibilities of gream, are boiled down and" rendered" into an article of comm ree; and they do say that it is the fat-bureau in particular, and not the hog department in general, which prompts every one of a train-load of passengers, when it comes within smelling range of the staughter-nouse, to selze his indi-vidual nose promptly and simultaneously, and to hold fast to that feature until the slaughter-house is left a mile or two behind. It ought to be said in justice to this establishment that

it is surrounded by a region of infragrant exhatations, and it may be credited with smells watch are generated outside of it. South of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the low, flat peninsula between the Hackensack and the Passate is yet, in the unin, an uninhabited whate, but half a mile below the railroad, on the right bank of the Hackensack, as a row of long, low buildings, which can be reached by a good dirt road now, since the Iron and converted thousands of acres, once navigable by scows, into meadow land so solid that it can be mowed over with a machine. Before the settlement is reached, the investigator comes upon a "hair field." This field comprises certain smooth acres covered to the depth of several inches with the bristles which have been seaved from the cadavers of slaughtered swine. Skilled laborers are tossing this hair and rolling it into windit were new-mown hay. It doesn't smell like new-mown may, but on the contrary quite the reverse-and any one with a trustworthy nose will be convinced that there is much organic matter to be got rid of by decom position in this open-air treatment of the hair before it is ioro best Englisa tooth-brushes. The unacclimated investigator will not be likely to

spend much time in examining the methods of hairtarming, but will plunge into the fat factory beyond, where the milder smell is a relief from the terrific stenci outside. And yet the air inside does not remind one of the " sweet South breathing on a bank of violets." heavy with the regulation odors of fat-boiling, to which industry the north end of the outlding is devoted, and it is a smooth and con-iscent article of tallow which is stewed and clarified out very raw material which is pitchforked into the boilers. Here, too, are bins filled with desicoated gore prepared for fertilizing purposes, and the south end of the building is decorated with colls and festoous of inflated entrails, which shine like silver in the sun, and which will furnish easings for the well-speed sausage on many a Winter breakfast table. Furtner down the river is a poudrette factory, fed by night-carts and garbage-soows from three cities; and last of all is th horse factory." Horses are not made here, as the n me of the establishment would seem to imply, but the carcusses of those noble animals are here skinned and then chopped up and fricasseed for some occult purpose, and hide, hair, hoofs, bones and scraps are all utilized. And the horse factory-not to put too fine a point on it-stinks.

The mingled offluvia which these abodes of corrupion exhale are noisome and offensive to suffocation. They may not be laden with disease and death. The proprietors claim that they are wholesome and posttively hygienic; and the robust and ruddy look of the workmen here, and the plumpness and vigor of a few children who I ve, move and have their being in an atmosphere so thick with putrid odors that one might cut notches in it and climb up to a stratum of cleaver air, would seem to be an argument for the soundness of their theory. But after all, the fact remains that this locality is a nuisance to 50,000 people. The men who work here do not enjoy a monopoly of these healthy smells. The odors from these factories, mingling with those from another strong-scented establishment with those from another strong-scented establishment on the banks of the Passaic, are wafted over to mauscate Eastern Newark; and a mild west wind mikes life a burden to the dwellers on Jersey City Heights. Stra ge to say, each one of the factories which are huddled together on the peninsuals is protected from the law by the rankness and rancidity of the rest. If one complains to the Ornaid Jury of the "hocgery" as a nuisance, he is asked to swear that it say't the "nair-field" which offends his nese. If he protests against the "hair field," the hair men want to know how he can make outh that it say't the fat factory. And the fat men point to the fertilizers, and the pondrette men lay if to the horse bollery, and the horse bollers declare it is one or more of their neighbors. And if the whole batch is complained of, the cutraged citizen assked to swear that he smells all of them at once. No sked to swear that he smel s all of them at once. No

is asked to swear that he smels all of them at once. No man has yet been found with a nose so highly educated that he didn't break down under the cross-question he of smell experts; and so the factories hold on, and the stench keeps steaming up from the mealows.

Of course, the work done here is a necessary work. The people who are slekened by these puttiscent exhalitions only ask that methods known to science shall be employed in these industries to smother or neutralize the foul smells let loose. But people are beginning to say that it would be prudent on the part of the manufacturers concerned to begin the reform at once. There is a way to abute public nuisanees, and the people will be liable to find it out before their patience is taxed much longer.

# MRS. ALEXANDER SENTENCED.

for the defence in the case of Mrs. Alexander was concluded at 1 o'clock to-day, when a recess was taken. On reassembling at 2 o'clock, Judge Beardsley occupied an hour in charging the jury, who then retired, and after

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of the 30th inst., a statement was made in the editorial on the "Meliennian which is calculated to convey a very erroncous in oression to the minds of those who are not in some measure acquainted with the subject to which you refer. You state that Swedenburg taught that with his advent the millennium began, and that his followers regarded themselves as saints of the Lord, and in this respect they were like Cromwell and an adherents. This statement is so full of the ridicul ous that it would be calculated to provoke a suite were it not that one is oppressed with chagrin at seeing it made in one of the leading journals in the country, a journal whose information in almost every direction is usually so broad, accurate and trustworthy. It only plainly in dicates that it is dangerous to make statements on subjects of which we know very little. Swedenborg did not teach impliedly or directly that with his appearance the millennium was inaugu-rated. In referring to that period—which in fact he seldom does-he alludes to it as being in the limites

SWEDENBORG'S MILLENNIUM.

seidon does—he alludes to it as being in the limities fature, and evidently regards it as very different in character from the ideas generally can related. It is not to be signalized by the transference of the seas of Divine power to this minute atom in the sea of space, and the consequent materializing of spirs u difficultion of any individual man to supreme charge of temporal affairs, nor is it to be character.2.4 by a sort of Cromwell rule. Swedenborg's teactings on this subject reject any wild and visionary theory of any personal appearance of the Lord of the Heavens as a ruler over the political affairs of the nations, as well as all notions of the one-man power. He gives us distinctly to inderstand that the millennium is a state in which the will and inteloc of man now dismined by man's vocuntary disobedience of the Divine law, nave become harmonized into the more perfect symmetry; or in other words, that man will then not only see what is right, but will do it from a pure love of right. Thus the millennium is to be a condition in which mankin i will accarding the formal pure love of right. Thus the millennium is to be a condition in which mankin i will accarding the formal pure love of right. Thus the millennium is to be a condition in which mankin i will accarding the formal pure love of right. New-York, Oct. 30, 1878.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

WITH A SIDE-LONG REFERENCE TO GRAMPRCY PARK. fo the Editor of The Iribune.

SIR: I am a Democrat and owner of a innk shop. Having accumulated wealth in my business, I devote all my time and intelligence to the aff irs of my native city, State and country, and have for years left my business in the charge of my nephew and a confidential, trusted clerk. Both of these persons have at all times been made fully aware of the high and pure principles which form the basis of my character, and pervade all my doings. I know they would under all cirumstances testify to my honorable, incorruptible and high-toued principles and professions. I have, nevertheless, several times been prosecuted and harassed because stolen goods were found in my place of business, and although I solemnly asserted that I not only had no knowledge of their being there, but also that I never had authorized and never would suffer anybody connected with yet on the strength of the absurd legal proposition "that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agents," I he ve been subjected to great indignities. My inner consciousness always revolted against this legal dictum. den has brought aim out as the great champlon of pure law, as the true expounder of Moles and the Prophets, and we know now that the principal is not responsible for the doings of his agents. And as Third reads your paper, a case urg upon his to correct our stalling a ties at his cardest conventence. He might lay the subject extended the Nation in his manuturin as one next President in 1881, as he dof in 1877, I shall expect him to earlied our junctury it lever again should be hid associated for article coming into my premises without my knowledge, and authority, as I free intend to retain him as my attorney. Although a posed to you in confries, I am grateful to you for your account in the control of the reinstated in its foll glory, and I note you will also assist in seeing it applied in the homber's berse of connectical cite. den has brought him out as the great champion of pure

#### THE PEOPLE BREATHE MORE FREELY. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: We cannot always sometimes tell

W. ether a devil or angel tell, But in this mistance we feel very sure, notwithstandng the breath of life has been knocked out of Tammany, the people breathe freer and easier. They know a corrupt postucal power, exercising a baneful influence over the mind and conscience and freedom of its ollowers and supporters, has been whipped and rebuked for its usurpation of power, trickery and deception; for ts arrogance and the crafty appliances made use of to cheat, defraud and mislead the people. Tammany Hall and the party, without a vestige of genuine Democracy for years, has been the embodiment of Democracy for years, has been the embodiment of political cant and shams with principles as varia-d-as a weathercock. I hope and trust it has messed forever out o existence as a political power. Mr. Kelly, the bear and front of Tammany, and dis reinfaces, say they will reorganize, etc., etc. As lammany society was first organizes for the furth-rance of charity, I recumend that Tammany Hall be turned too a minshouse and hospital for the use and benefit of its nepless and destitute no mibers and followers, and its saccems return to rst principles, and erealter eschew polities.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1878. Pro Boxo Publico.

TELEGRAMS AND OYSTERS. To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: Were any telegrams sent from or received at Gramercy Park during Mr. Pelion's absence at Ballimere? The trip took him thirty-six nours. Was the Democracy then without a head? Or must we suspect another go-between back of the agents and before the principal, a kind of missing link between otency and fact of fraud ! Did Pelton open and destroy the oysters at Battimore ?

Catskill, Nov. 4. tMr. Pelton's absence from New-York during the eriod between Sunday night, November 19, and Tuesday morning, November 21, did not interrupt the flow of cipher dispatenes into No. 15 Gramercy Park, and one or two telegrams also seem to have been sent out from that establishment on the 20th. These, however, were messages of no great importance, which any clerk could have written. One might infer from the figures of his botel bill that Colonel Pelton did open and destroy a great many oysters at Baltimore .- rd.

# DR. THOMSON'S BIBLE READINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The best part of the community look to The Taibung for trus worthy reports of all impor-tant meetings. W. H. Thomson, M. D., begins his Bible readings for the Winter next Sunday at 5 o'clock, p. m., at Association Hall. A native of Syria (his lather wrote at Association Hall. A native of Syria (his fairer woods)
the "Lund and the Book", his lectures seem to me and
others invaluable to all Ribbe readers and tenchers, and
if published in your extra sheet form, would, I believe,
find a very large sale. However, you can judge better
than myself, and I know you can't publish everything, if
people do want if. Yours,
Asse Fork, Oct. 30, 1878.

(1): The more is reading of Association Hall are

[Dr. Thomson's readings at Association Hall are of undoubted excellence, but it would not be a kindness to him to report them. A hard-working professional man who undertakes a task of this sort in addition to his regular duties ought not to have his capital absorbed by the newspapers .- Ed.]

TILDEN AS A JURYMAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have taken your paper thirty years, and it improves every year. I sent \$10 for the paper five years and the dictionary. The dictionary "is a thing of beauty and a joy forever." You seem to have spoiled Mr. Tilden for being President of the United States, but he would make a splendid juryman. If a lineal descend-ant of Banlam's ass was to speak by inspiration at No. 15 Gamercy Park, directly under his nose, he would not know anything about it. Ecksidere, Ill., Nov. 7, 1878.

# CIPHERS AND CLAMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Doesn't the attitude of your "ciphering" triend, who was alleged to be " as cold as a dam clam," forcibly recall the quotation which Saxe so well uses in his "Ode to a Clam?" Dumlacent clamant.

Respectfully yours, Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 7, 1878.

"A VOTE OF THANKS."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Hurrah! The country owes you a vote of thanks. To you, more than any other single source, belongs the honor of the great victory of Tuesday. I consider your paper one of the greatest in America. New-York, Nov. 8, 1878. W. J. H. GLUCK.

# THE M'KILLOP & SPRAGUE FAILURE.

Boston, Nov. 8 .- The Boston Belting Company state that they are in no way the cause of the fall-ure of the McKillop & Sprague Company, as is represented. They sold a claim of John G. Tappan's estate ome weeks ago, amounting to \$415,000, for 25 per cent

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 8 .- The argument

ifty minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The prisoner was then actioned to imprisonment for life. The Coart then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, to give the defence an opportunity to move for a new trial if desired.

Sprague Company coased business yesterday.